Louis Phillippe abdicates the Throne! EXCITING SCENES IN PARIS! A Provisional Government established, and a Re-

public demanded by the People! We lay before our readers the following most thrilling accounts of the recent Revolution in France. The people-the sons of the men of July-have risen in their might, and the rule of Louis Phillippe

and his family has been destroyed. (Correspondence of the Baltimore American.) NEW YORK, March 18, 3 P. M.

The Cambria has at length arrived, after a passage of 20 days, and I hasten to send you the subjoined

proposed as regent and rejected. It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed under the Duchess d'Orleans until the Count de Paris should attain his majority, but that had been rejected

and a republic insisted upon. The Duchess d'Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chambers at half past one, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, and a lage party of officers, de Paris and the Duke de Nemours had been at the Chamber and the people who penetrated into the Chamber. The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself en permanence.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Phillippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a Republic is not agreeable to the mass of the Deputies. The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a strong party of the National Guards and several regiments of regular cavalry. .The carriages containing the royal party went by the Quays to the Burrell of Passy.

The troops, were all withdrawn at noon to-day, and not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line fraternized with the People. All intercourse between the sides of the river is cut off, and I hear distant firing going on every moment whilst I write. Garn-

ier Pages is Mayor of Paris. All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people. Count Mole was just now named and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named and the proclamations appointing them ministers are torn down every where by the public. Gen'l Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guards. The placard was written by Thiers and Barrot. It is said that General Lamoricierce is killed, or at all events wounded. The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people. After a great deal of carnage, an attack was made at one o'clock on the Palace of the Tuilleries. The Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guard.

A strong government will be organized. A Republic on the model of the United States is proposed. A procession of persons in cloaks, and armed, have just passed, carrying the Throne of the Throne Room of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the Marseilles hymn. There has been a most frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the People.

The number of killed is said to be upwards of five hundred, principally in the neighborhood of the Palace Royal, and between that and the Tuilleries. An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock to day, which failed. The Tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

The people are throwing the furniture out of the Tuilleries and are burning it. An attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries itself. The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries, and are now distributing wine among themselves. They are also in possession of the railway stations and barriers. The rails have been removed from the railways to prevent the troops from arriving from the country. Those that started from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return, as were also those from Neufchital to Boulogne-they could not advance by the railway. All communications have been cut off at Paris. The mail and passengers bound to Paris were compelled to return to Amiens.

We copy the following additional particulars from Wilmer and Smith's European Times of the 28th of February. That paper says:

We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Thursday, the 10th, and we regret to announce that each day has added to that excitement, which had increased to such a pitch on the 22d, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet, that the entire city was in open insurrection. The conversation which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday evening, between Barrott and Duchatel, prepared the people for the formal prohibition of the reform banquet which was to take place on the following day. Proclamations by the prefect of police, and an order of the day by the commander of banquet and all assemblages of the people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these acts of Government, the opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved, that should this motion be negatived, they

would resign their functions as deputies.

The army collected within Paris, and the surround

ing villages and forts, considerably exceeds one hundred thousand men. This force, unless the soldiers sympathise with the people, could crush the Parisians; while the King and M. Guizot might indulge their animosity to public meetings with perfect safety. But if the army join the people, this revolution would be more effectually completed from the fact, that so many men are congregated in the capital and its environs. Orders have been given for the military occupation of all the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the people might be expected. As the day advanced, the assemblage in the streets gradually increased, until dense crowds filled the principal thoroughfares leading to the legislative chambers, and large bodies of police and military were called out to preserve order. They assembled in great multitudes round the Chamber of Deputies, and forced their way over the walls. They were attempting to force an entrance into his hotel, but were Paris, and all the National Guards, were summoned

All the accounts from Paris represent the city in a people in that quarter.

terrific state of excitement and dismay the whole of On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multi
On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multi
At 10 o'clock a column of 600 or 800 people of all ranks, who had been fighting, passed up the

throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and occasionally, where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared made upon the people, and the streets were cleared made upon the people, and the streets were cleared made upon the people, and the streets were cleared made upon the people, and the streets were cleared upon the people, and the streets upon the people and the remains of wanton destruction from the people and the remains of wanton destruction from the people and the remains of wanton destruction for the people and the remains of the people and the remains of the people and the remains of the people and th The crowd generally directed itself towards the Place de Madelaine (where, if the banquet had gone on,

Boulevards, mixed with others of a more ambiguous. if not of a more dangerous description, singing the Marseillaise at the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating a bas Guizot! a bas le Ministere! Vive la reforme l'accompanied with groans or cheers as the case might be. If to this you add regiments of Municipal Guards, horse and foot drawn up in different quarters, and occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threat-ening, thousands upon thousands of cavalry and infantry in all the principal squares, Boulevards, and quays; and multitudes of anxious people crowding the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing

summary of European news:

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Just previous to the sailing of the Cambria news reached Liverpool by telegraph from Paris, to the effect that Louis Phillippe had abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris. The Duke de Nemours was the Count de Paris. The Duke de Nemours was the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Cancerdo. Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. About half-past eleven a regiment of infantry and several squadrons drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blowses, and said to amount to upwards of 6000, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards. but no one could exactly say from what place they on horseback. The Duchess d'Orleans, the Count came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arms, and sung the Marseillaise in one gener-Chamber of Deputies, and had been rejected by the alchorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for reform, and then proceeded without stopping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by a large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a standstill, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment a portion of the regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated, and drove a considerable portion back towards the Boulevards, while the rest was driven into the Champs Elysees, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli.

The whole of the place was cleared in less time than can be conceived, but the soldiers though they did their duty with great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessarily harsh means, appeared to go about it with great humanity and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm, had four national guards at their lead, armed with their sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and shortly afterwards they met another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affairs Estrangers they stopped, and sung the Mareillaise in full chorus. They then began to cry out, a bas Guizol-a bas le Ministers," and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of the hotel, an example which were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets, and prepared for what might follow; Capucines at that moment, charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and re- what we consider the best interests of the country.' lieving the residence of the President of the Council

from the danger it was in. These are the principal incidents which have come within my notice in the course of the day. They are not very serious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might at any time lead to a catastrophe. One thing must appear evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris during this day, that is,

M. Dupon then rose, and said—"The first thing that the Government, in determining not to allow the procession of the deputies, and the enormous addional number of persons which would have assembled, had it taken place, came to a wise determination. Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping at an early period, and before the preparation were made, is another matter. I think they would. Had the notice been given three days ago, that the meeting was not to be allowed, a great deal of the excitement and confusion of this day would have been avoided. The excuse of the Government is, that it did not interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange National Guards and other persons to form the proession. The excuse is hardly tenable, for it was

known and clearly announced several days before, that

the procession was to be one of the principal parts

of the demonstration. It is rumored that eleven of the twelve deputies of Paris have resigned their seats. On the 22d of February, the opposition Deputies, neaded by M. Odillon Barrot, preferred articles of impeachment against the Ministers; and the papers also contain an account of he Reform Manifestation, which was suppressed by the Government. The opposition members of the Chamber, and a number the National Guards, were published, forbidding the of the officers of the National Guard and the people, were to have attended a great Reform Banquet (a political meeting) in Paris, on the 22d of February; but the Government got information of what was intended, and sent its agents to the Public Square, to arrest the preparations for the banquet, and destroy the fixtures, &c. This was done, and this, it seems, was the immediate cause of the rising among the people. The people were not willing to surrender the constitutional right of assembling peaceably together to interchange opinions and discuss the measures of the Government; the Government feared the result of the exercise of this right, and interfered to deprive the people of it; and the people resisted and

We quote still further particulars from the Lon

Paris, Wednesday 2 o'clock. After I despatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to the oost hour occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Dennis and Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts, omnibuses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municipal guards and troops; but at some of them several engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place due Carrousel, and Boulevards. the Rue St. Honore, and an immense number of othtacked by the troops and dispersed; but re-assem- or streets and places were occupied by the troopsbled in various quarters. They showed their hatred in fact, the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil of M. Guizot by demolishing his windows and at- war had been every where raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As

that day. All the streets leading to the Chamber of Beputies were, like the bridge, occupied by strong haste with which they advanced, it was plain that Boulevard. Among them were evidently many of the detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to they were being pursued by the military. About an Communistes, and possibly some of those malefactors pass except the deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with the special ticket of admission.

The following letter, written from Paris is taken.

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The following letter, written from Paris is taken. The following letter, written from Paris, is taken from the London Morning Chronicle:

Paris, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22.

The Rue St. Martin, and that neighborhood. The Rue St. Honore is occupied with an immense crowd. The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. Although M. Guizot had retired from the min the hotel des Affaires Etrangers remained occ The accounts which I sent you this morning will have prepared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, great assemblages of the people, and partial of Paris, great assemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were

In some streets the populace have destroyed the

Masses of men in blowses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order, and apparently regular leaders. A large body of students also paraded the commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry

commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its resignation.

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mt. Valerien showed that an incendiary fire was raging

Four o'clock. The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is every where received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard, shouting "Vive la Reforme." A General commanding the troops exclaimed, "You shall have reform."-" And the dismissal of the the Ministry!" cried the people. "Their dismissal, and accusation, and everything!" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still con-

inues, and troops are proceeding to it. When, however, they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, t is believed that hostilities will immediately cease. In passing the bank, just now, I saw the mob had got possession of the guard house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of "To the Tuileries! to the Tuileries!"

Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of Carbineers, in garrison at Provens, are expected momentarily. At Clichy, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of troops.

During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this morning, large numbers of the populace were under arms, and rebuilding the barricades. The streets of St. Denis, St. Martin, Rambuleau, and St. Sauvier de Gravilliers, and all the narrow streets adjoining, have been barricaded, and so well defended, that up to eleven o'clock, the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The municipal guard were repulsed to the Rue Montorquoil, by the firing of the populace. The garrison of 30,000 troops are all nployed to guard the innumerable avenues to the Place Gerard. Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The council of ministers, and a crowd of parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge in the chateau. Fresh troops are expected every moment.

Half-past four. All governmental officials have been ordered to place themselves under arms as National Guards. The troops of the line have been provided with hatchets to cut down the barricades. The 2d, 4th, and 5th legions of the National Guard have mustered strongly, shouting "Vive la Reforme! A bas Guizot!" The revolt now appears to be concentrated in the St. Denis and St. Martin quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the municipal guard. It is rumored that he artillery is directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Vavin, the leputy of the 11th arrondisement of Paris, rose, and the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the minister of the the unfortunate occurrence at the Foreign Affairs last interior, with respect to the recent events in Paris. night threatens to change the character of the strug-Chamber, immediately rose and said-" I have nothng to say at the present moment to the question of the honorable member. The King has sent for Count Mole, who is empowered to form a ministry." [Loud was followed by the rest, who began knocking against cries of "bravo," and cheers followed this announcethe gate; and a shower of stones was thrown at the same time and broke several windows. During this then continued—"We are not to be prevented by time a body of the municipal guards (infantry) who such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain in office, which will be till our successors destroyed everything in it-windows, furniture, picare appointed, from doing our duty. We shall con- tures, &c. The throne alone was left entire, carried but a body of cavalry emerging from the Rue des sider ourselves responsible for all that may happen. We shall act in everything we do according to our best judgment and consciences, and according to of destruction took place at the Palais Royal. All

After some interruption, created by this announce nent, M. Odillon Barrot rose, and said-"In consequence of the condition of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday (the impeachment) [loud cries of "yes, yes;" and "no, no." I will submit to the decision of the

necessary for the capital is peace. It must be reieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the ministry who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the proposition presented yesterday-[Loud cries of "no, no."]

M. Guizot .- " As long as the Cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs, it will make the law be respected. The Cabinet sees no reason why the hamber should suspend its labors. The crown at the present moment is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long the the Cabiet is upon the benches, no business need remain

The President then put the question as the adjournnent of M. Odillion Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the conservatives were against it. The Chambers immediately rose in great agitation.

Five o'clock. The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards, followed by a large crowd is passing through the Bourse, shouting "Vi-

ve la Reforme! Half-past five o'clock. As the resignation of the lic joy becomes greater. It really seems, as if no ministry was ever so intensely or so universally detested. The shops still continue to be closed. movements of the troops are also continuing. The fighting has ceased in the quarter St. Martin, but great crowds still fill the streets, and the soldiers have difficulty in maintaining order.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

new cause of outbreak-The cry of vengeance-An auful night—Formation of a Republican Govern-ment—Progress of the Revolution—The People and their Press—Admonishing their Editors—Soldiers firing on the citizens—The bodies of the killed—Cries of vengeance—The Streets barricaded—Proclamations to the People-The Dutchess of Orleans in the Chamber of Deputies.

We subjoin from the French papers the following deeply interesting details of the events which we have given under the heads above.

At half-past four it was hoped that the worst was over. About half-past seven, the Boulevards being then crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the Marseillaise and the chorus of the Girondins, which I have so often mentioned. They were recived with uproarious felicitations by the people, and again repulsed by the troops. All the military in I turned the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons who were proceeded to the office of the National, which seems stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, to be organ of the formidable opposition. They deto arms, and every preparation made on the part of and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, manded that the editors see that their liberties were the Government to put down the people. The latter with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At not "again" played with. M. Marrast, principal the same moment, detachments of light dragoons and editor of the National, harrangued them from the streets, overturned omnibusses, and made prepara- infantry hastened after them. From that it was clear balcony, and assured them that their liberties would Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Commandant tions for a vigorous assault, or a protracted resistance. that additional assistance was required against the this time be secured. This scene was repeated six of the National Guards.

Although M. Guizot had retired from the ministry,

The buzz of an approaching multitude coming from the Boulevard des Capucines was heard, and a

When the head of the column reached the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, the song was changed to a burst of fury, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The procession halted at the office of the National, and the whole party burst into a unanimous shriek of vengeance! You know how sonorous is that word when pronounced in French. The dead bodies in the cart were those of the men who fell under the fire of the soldiers above men-

This event is deplorable. It may possibly change the issue of the affair. The night was an awful one. The noise of workmen appears to break on the stillness. Having heard a similar one in 1830, I guessed what was going on. Barricades—one immensely strong at the end of the Rue Richelieu, were in progress of construction. This has continued up to this moment, (half past 10.) Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevard has been felled. Every one of the superb lamp posts has been thrown down, and all converted into barri-

At the corner of every street is a barricade, gentlemen, shopkeepers, clerks, workmen, all laboring at the work with an eagerness and earnestness beyond

At 12 o'clock. M. Odillon Barrot, accompanied by Gen. Lamoriciere, repaired from the Chamber of Deouties to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the court. Shortly afterwards the following proclamation was posted upon the gate, amidst universal acclamation: My Dear Comrades: I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the superior command of the Na-

tional Guard of the Department of the Seine. By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, the defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me. Your comrade,

Gen. LEMORICIERE. (Signed) ODILLON BARROT. Countersigned) Paris, Feb. 24, 1848. At 2 o'clock the following proclamation was post

ed on the walls of Paris: Citizens of Paris-The King has abdicated. The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by his mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division amongst us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than in shedding its blood in so de-

My beloved fellow citizens !- From this momen the maintenance of order is entrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris and its heroic National Guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not desert it in this ODILLON BARROT. grave emergency.

This proclamation produced a temporary calm, but M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered the gle. Large pools of blood are still on the asphaltic pavement of the Boulevarde des Capucines and the Rue Basse du Rampart. The people forget that the troops only fired when their Colonel was brutally shot. They demand "Vengeance."

On leaving the palace, the King and his family proceeded to Neuilly under an escort of cuirassers. Afwas immediately occupied by the insurgents, who in procession through the streets and the Boulevards, and ultimately smashed to pieces. A similar scene

the furniture was taken out and burnt in the court. Marshal Bugeaud had been named at once as commander of the National Guard and of the troops of

In the Chamber of Deputies, at 1 o'clock, M. Sauzet took the chair in the presence of about 300 members. Shortly afterwards it was stated that the Dutchess of Orleans had arrived at the place with her two sons. The Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two princes and the Dukes De Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members of the House. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semicircle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression upon the assembly. Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered, and seated herself in an arm chair between

The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guards. The Princess and her children then retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the presidential chair.

The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and when silence was restored M. Dupin rose and announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Dutchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery, It is too late."

An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of deputies collected round the Duchess and her children and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied round the royal family.

M. Marie then ascended the tribune: his voice was drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored, M. Marie said that, in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt measures calculated to calm the people. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Should we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent? M. Cremieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ought to be addressed to the people.

M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and

advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Larochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rolin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat and concluded the sit- 1773, and is therefore in his 75th year. His life has ting. The Princes retired, followed by the members of the Centre, those of the Left alone remaining in the hall. The insurgents then called or rather carried, M. Dupont de l'Eule to the Presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the ing himself in the mountains of Switzerland, now people and the National Guard, and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed amidst a scene which has not been witnessed since the Convention: M. Garnier Pages, placed upon the most brilliant throne of Europe. He M. Arrago, M. Marie, M. Ledru Rolin, M. Lamar- has held the sceptre with a master hand, and under

tine, M. Cremieux. This list was received with cries of " Vive la Republique," and the assembly then adjourned to the tion has been posted at the Bourse:

Orders have been given to cease firing every-

The Chamber will be dissolved, and an appeal made to the country.

ODILLON BARROT. LAMORICIERE.

All the Ministers have quitted their hotels. The Bourse is closed. Paris, Friday, 9 o'clock A. M. A Republic has been proclaimed. The King and

his family are gone to Eu. The provisional government already appointed has

Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et Arago, to the Direction General of the Post-office.

As first execution of the orders given by the Prorisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops are unsound upon the Wilmot Proviso. We tell on open to all who may have occasion for them. It is expressly reccommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary

attitude. They have often been deceived by treason, it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible. The following order has also just been issued:

In the name of the French people. It is interdicted to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet. Paris, 24th February. AD CREMIEUX. DUPONT (del 'Enure.) MARIE. LAMARTINE.

(Ex-Chamber of Peers is rather significant.) Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shop are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before. The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris

LEDRU ROLIN.

from London on Sunday morning.

ARAGO.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1848.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. We lay before our readers to-day copious account of the startling Revolution in France. Reading and thinking men of all classes and parties, will look with intense interest for the next arrival from Europe. The masses of France are in motion. The wisest and the greatest King of his age has been compelled to give back before the popular power, and has been hurled from his seat amid the rejoicings of the peo-

ple, though surrounded by thousands of troops and guarded by strong forts and scores of cannon. What next? Will the Allied Powers interfere? Will they band their forces together, as they have heretofore done, and march upon Paris? Will forty millions of enlightened Frenchmen submit to the yoke which the despots of Europe may seek to impose upon them? Will England look on, passive and silent? Dare that power move to the assistance of Louis Phillippe? Ireland is waiting for an hour of vengeance! Germany may wake up-all Europe, indeed, except that

portion under the control of Russia, may rouse itself

and make efforts to emerge into the light of liberty.

The intelligence of this Revolution in France has been received in all quarters of the United States with the liveliest expressions of satisfaction. In New York, says the Correspondent of the Washington Union, "the French residents were almost beside themselves with excitement. Simultaneously ter the troops evacuated the Tuilleries, the palace they abandoned their counting-rooms, shut up their shops, and French-man-like, rushed off to their cafes, to congratulate each other. Every French house in town flung out at once the "glorious tri-color." Doubtless there will be a meeting soon of the French residents on the subject." We see it stated that the Irish in New York were in a high state of excitement. The members of the Irish Confederation met spontaneously at the Shakespeare Hotel, where eloquent speeches were delivered, and the opinion seem ed to be that now was the time for Ireland to take advantage of England's circumstances to regain her freedom. Subscriptions to the amount of one hun dred thousand dollars were proposed, the money to be sent, as soon as collected, to the Confederation in Dublin, to be expended in the purchase of arms and

Charles the Tenth fell by attacking the freedom o the press, and Louis Phillippe is overthrown by his attempt to restrict and fetter free discussion. The French people claimed the right, under their Constitution, to hold public meetings, (Reform Banquets) and to discuss the measures of Government; but the Government, it seems, deeming the exercise of this right dangerous to its security, took steps to suppress these meetings and enforce what M. Guizot declared ly and frankly asserted that there was scarcely on to be the law upon the subject. But in defiance of this course on the part of the Government, extensive preparations were in progress in Paris to have an imnense meeting on the 22d of February, which was to have been attended by the opposition Deputies, several Peers, and a number of the officers of the National Guard. This meeting was prevented by the Government, and this seems to have been the immediate cause of the subsequent outbreaks. On the 22d the King's Ministers were impeached in the Chamber of Deputies; and for an account of what followed we refer our readers to the intelligence in

The Richmond Times submits the following elo quent remarks in relation to Louis Phillippe:

"Inspired as we are with the desire of seeing France at the earliest day enjoy her long cherished hope of a republic, we cannot repress a feeling of sympathy for the remarkable man, who, in the close Taylor men, above all others, are preaching no-perof his eventful life, is called upon to witness these painful vicissitudes. Louis Phillippe was born in been more remarkable than that of any man living. Having achieved distinction in the army, in his early that paper, and all the Taylor Whigs, practice what youth, he was soon compelled to wander as an out- they preach? Will they pledge themseves to supcast through different European countries, now hidtravelling unattended and in obscurity in the snows of Sweden and Norway, and at last compelled to seek refuge in our own Republic, he was finally his rule France has quadrupled her prosperity and power. His life now drawing to its conclusion, he seeks to establish his family on the throne, and Hotel de Ville to instal the Provisional Government. his abdication is the signal for greater commotions LATEST INTLLIGENCE. The following proclama- than were anticipated from the long expected occasion of his death. Whatever may betide his country, the friends of humanity, and the admirers of greatness throughout the world, will pray that his gray hairs may be protected from violence.

The Liverpool Mail of the 26th of February has Telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of Louis Phillippe in England. He landed at Folkestone.

the flowers are bursting forth, and the birds are be- will either become perfectly silent in relation to the The common black Marten-a sure harbinger of a humbug of the "first magnitude." Such is Whig-Spring-appeared here on the 25th instant, the very gery. Every thing for power and spoils-nothing day, as a friend informs us, on which it made its first for the South or the country. LET THE SLAVEHOLD visit in 1847. During our Winter season these birds ERS OF NORTH CAROLINA BEWARE! THEY ARE ABOUT are to be found in mild Southern climates; but as TO BE BETRAYED!! throats, and to hear their wild cackle as they dart into their boxes, or rustle among the green branches

The procession of the deputies was to have started from,) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curricity than from the wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from the vish to create discover, the rewere the fact that all the Delegates their apparent intentions; still, however, there were the fact that all the Delegates and different observed from the vish to create of the control of the created of the victorious Market and the properties.

The National Guards, though the rappel was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at scillaise. Mingled with this awful and imposing characteristics. The Provisional Government has just channel beat in the name of the properties.

The National Guards, though the rappel was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at scillaise. Mingled with this awful and imposing control of the crowd appeared to have been installed. It is composed, by the will of the people slowly advanced. Four in from the wish to create discover, and they were far for Clay or Scott. The New York Express—a tem; and if they had the power, it would not be carried torches. Behind them came an open cart form of the discovered four or five dead bodies, partly understand the properties. The legitation of the creation of the creat Gen. Taylor appears to be a "dead cock" in the and the National Intelligencer sustains Louis Phil

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

The Register of the 18th instant labors hard to produce the impression that men of all parties. that all parties and all politicians in the free States neighbor, once for all, that this impression will no take among intelligent men. The very fact that di visions and difficulties have sprung up in the Demo cratic party in the free States, in relation to this ques. tion, proves that the South has friends in that region of the Union. The Old Hunkers are for us-the Barnburners, with all the Whigs, are against us These are facts, and the Register cannot, with all its ingenuity and special pleading, upset or controven

Look at the leading men of the two parties in the free States. How do they stand? Buchanan, Case Woodbury, Dallas, Dickinson, Croswell, Forney and others against the Wilmot Proviso; and Webster. Winthrop, Seward, Fillmore, Corwin, Delano, and others in its favor! Does all this mean-nothing! What Whig press, in all the free States, raises in voice against this Proviso and in behalf of the South. ern States? Nor one! On the other hand, the Al bany Argus, the Pennsylvanian, and the organs of the Democratic party in Maine, Ohio, Connecticut and in other States, met the question boldly at the outset-denounced the Proviso as a "fire-brand" and appealed to the North and West to stand by the Constitution, and to do justice, under and in accord. ance with the Constitution, to the people of the slaveholding States. These are facts, which the Edi. tor of the Register cannot meet.

But the Editor of the Register, in order to relieve himself from his embarrassment, and to make white weather" in North Carolina for such Wilmot Pra visoists as Webster, Corwin, and Winthrop, attempts to introduce a new issue and to make a new test upon the subject. The Register says:

"That these twenty-six Northern Loco Form would vote with the South and against the North in favor of substituting Slave for free labor in New Mexico and California, we presume the Editor of the "Standard," himself, hardly believes. There is not a Congresssional District in any free State, a majority of which will vote to tolerate Slavery in any new territory where it is now forbidden by the laws of the

The Editor here takes the ground that Congress is to be called upon to establish slavery in new Territories, and then triumphantly asserts that no " Congressional District in any free State" will so vote. Na so fast, Mr. Gales. You have presented a wrong issue. We of the South do not claim for Congress the right to establish slavery in new Territories, but on the contrary, we contest the right and deny the pow-

er. What we say is, hands off! This Territor. whether slavery was "forbidden" by its laws or not before we acquired it, is now the common properly d all the people of the Union. In obtaining acter, if free soil, was changed at the moment the title vested in us, and it became subject to the use of all the States; and such being the case, it is for the people who may form States out of this Territory, and not for Congress, to say whether slavery shall be interdicted or established. This is the issue, and this the trus ground on this vital question. Give to Congressask Congress, as it seems the Register would do, to establish slavery in new Territories-and what next! If Congress can establish slavery, why may not that body abolish it where it now exists ?

Week before last, in our notice of the remarkable fact that the late Whig State Convention held in this City, had omitted to take ground against the Wilmot Proviso, we presented a mass of evidence, all going to show the utter unsoundness of free State Whiggery on this question. We now invite the attention of the people to the following article from the Washington Union of the 15th instant:

"Mr. Root, a whig member from the State of Ohlo, addressed the House of Representatives to-day, in a speech upon "matters and things in general"-the war, the state of parties, presidential candidates, the Wilmot Proviso, and all that. We had not the pleasure of hearing htm; but we understand that he boldwhig in the north (or west, in a non-slaveholding State) who would vote for any presidential candidate who was not a Wilmot Proviso man. He said, in reference to his own State, (Ohio,) he was certain, that in the Western Reserve, where the whigs could roll up a majority of 10,000, no anti-Proviso whig could get 1,000 votes. What will the southern whigs-or, indeed, what will any friend of the American Union, think of so extravagant a sentiment! The Confederacy is founded on conciliation and compromise. This desperate sentiment is at war with the very foundations of the Union and the Constitu-

Mr. Root is a prominent Whig member of the House of Representatives, and what he says upon this subject is therefore entitled to attention and corsideration. Let the people of the South treasure up his words. Let them look at the facts as they art, and not as they are twisted and distorted by Whig journals; and let them be warned in time! The twism at present, and calling on the people to disregard party ties and stand by the South; and the Register professes to be a Taylor organ. And now will port no Wilmot Provisoist for President or Vice

Some time since we predicted that the Whig Cardidate for Governor would not be selected from among the members of either branch of the last Legislature; and the prediction has been verified. We now prodict-and we invite the Register to take notice of the fact-that the whig nominee for President will be a citizen of a free State, or Henry Clay, who "dodged" the Proviso in his Lexington Speech; or that, should a slaveholder, other than Henry Clay, be the Candidate, the nominee for Vice President will be a Wilned Proviso man. Mark what we say! That the Register and the Whig leaders in this State will supper the Ticket-no matter who may be upon it-we have not the slightest doubt; and we have as little doubt Spring is again opening upon us-the buds and that within three months from this date, the Register Wilmot Proviso, or allude to it only to ridicule it 25

> THE "ORGAN OF FOREIGN INTERESTS." That "ch gan of foreign interests," the National Intelligen takes sides with the French Government and Louis Phillippe against the people of France. This is perfectly in character. France has a population between thirty and forty millions, and out of thest about two hundred thousand only are allowed to vote. The people rise in their might and demand reform and the right of suffrage; Louis Phillippe treats the to ball and bayonets, and pronounces them rebels;